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THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. X., Nº. 471. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legacion and Superintendency of Trade in China.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. WILLIAM COMSTOCK, Junior, in our firm ceased *on the 31st May ultimo.*

Our firm now consists of AUGUSTINE HEARD, JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, JR., ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, and E. FRANCIS PARKER.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, July 22d, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong.*

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *Public Tea Inspector*, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co.

JOHN BLAIN.
公道 *Kung-tow.*
Shanghai, 1st July, 1859. 1oc

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. J. BONSTEDT has been admitted a Partner since *the 1st April*, will in future be carried on under the style or firm of WADMAN & Co.

E. WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 1st July, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of M. JAMES BOWMAN in the firm of W. H. WARDLEY & Co. *of Hongkong* and JAMES BOWMAN & Co. *of Shanghae*, cease on this date. Our business will be conducted by the remaining Partners—Mr. FRANCIS BULKELEY JOHNSON and Mr. ALFRED JAMES HOW, *at Shanghae* under the style of JOHNSON & Co., and *at Hongkong* until further notice as before.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.,
of Hongkong.
JAMES BOWMAN & Co.,
of Shanghae.
3ne Hongkong, 30th June, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS DAVID NEAVE is a Partner in our firm in China.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
6au Shanghai, 28th June 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT L. FREEMAN is admitted a partner in our firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the style of

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

I have established myself, since the *1st January last*, as a PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, at this Port.

R. S. R. FUSSELL.
tf Foochow, 16th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself at this Port as *General Commission Agent and Merchant*, under the style of TATHAM & Co

THOMAS TATHAM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a Co-partnership as *Shipwrights*, under the style of REYNOLDS & COLLYER.

E. A. REYNOLDS.
C. S. COLLYER.
tf Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the Co-partnership under which THOMAS SAMUEL RAWSON, WILLIAM WEMYSS KER, WILLIAM PATERSON, and HENRY MINCHIN SIMONS, have heretofore carried on business as *Merchants and Commission Agents* in Singapore, under the style of KER, RAWSON & Co., expires on *the 30th instant.*

Singapore, 4th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM WEMYSS FER, WILLIAM PATERSON, & HENRY MINCHIN SIMONS, will carry on business as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, from and after *the 1st May next*, as Co-partners, under the style of

PATERSON, SIMONS & Co.
6au Singapore, 4th April, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST
will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at	5	per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., " "	6	"
Twelve do., " "	7	"

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on *31st December* 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST INDIA & CHINA AGENCY,
Establish for 10 years in the city of London.

THE undersigned takes this means of informing those parties who have answered his advertisement by sending him indents for various descriptions of Manufactures, Mess Stores, and other European requisites, unaccompanied by remittances, that they cannot be attended to, until a Cash remittance for at least one half of the amount of their indents upon him has been received, after which, the goods will be shipped immediately, and the remaining cost of the purchases for them, will be drawn for by Bills at 60 days sight.

HENRY CASSIN,
Lloyd's Merchants Room,
26no Royal Exchange.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been duly authorized to act as Agents for the Marine Insurance Company

"HELVETIA,"
of St. Gallen, Switzerland.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
27au Shanghai, 19th June, 1859.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above named Company at this Port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

R. S. R. FUSSELL.
17se Foochow, 1st June, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any port of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

J. BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London 26th June, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

FOR sale at the Store of the undersigned.
Dr. Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.
Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-killer.
Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

H. FOGG & Co.
22oc Shanghai, 22d July, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald,

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities): Ermitage 1842; Champague (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & Co.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ex "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry.
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. " " Pocket,.....	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

SEVERAL fine Rooms with or without Board.
Apply to
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 23d July, 1859.

TO BE LET WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY.

A Dwelling House containing a Dining-room, two Drawing-rooms and four large Bedrooms with Dressing-rooms attached.

The Servants-rooms, Garden, and other arrangements, are suited to the wants of residents generally. Apply to

A. CUSHNY.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1859.

TO LET.

A House and Godown at the corner of the Consulate Road and Bridge Street; also, a large double Godown at the corner of the Consulate Road and Church Street.

For particulars apply to

R. FRANCIS.
tf Shanghai, 8th June, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Business Premises at present occupied by Messrs. THORNE, BROTHERS & Co., with servant's Offices attached, suitable for a Dwelling House. Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. A. FLETCHER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
HAKODADI.
YESSO.
6ju JAPAN.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Tae-hing. 泰興
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS.
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

CHEONG FAT,
From Canton.
LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.
FOR SALE.
Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.
16imr SHANGHAI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by an experienced Book-keeper who has been three years engaged at this port and is well versed in the general business routine of the same.

Address "J. B." at the Office of this Paper.
tf Shanghai, 22d July, 1859.

AMBROTYPES—AMBROTYPES.

THE undersigned respectfully begs to intimate to the Community that he is prepared to take the Ambrotype Likeness in a Style superior to anything hitherto offered in Shanghai.

Charges low and satisfaction guaranteed.

Yang-king Pang Road, next door to Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.

ORRIN E. FREEMAN.
tf Shanghai, 21st July, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having removed to their new Store, respectfully invite the attention of the Resident and Shipping Community, to their extensive Stock of Goods, comprising a great variety of useful and ornamental Articles, received by late arrivals from England and America.

Fresh Invoices of Oilman's Stores, Leaf and Crushed Sugar, Figs, Prunes, Butter, Cheeses, Dried Apples, Gallego Flour, Cold Water, Soda and Fancy Biscuits, Split Peas, Corn Meal, Cider Vinegar, Candles, Navy and Pilot Bread.

A fine assortment of Stationery, Glass-ware, Crockery, Water Filters, Plated-ware, Cutlery, and Perfumery.

Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Alpaccs, Merino, White Cord, Linen Duck and Drills, Spanish Stripes, Summer Vestings, Printed Flannel, Rubber Overcoats, Turkish Linen and Cotton Towels, Napkins, Chintzes, Damask and Embossed Table Covers, Marseilles Quilts, Merino Vests & Pants, Cotton Socks and Half-hose, Felt and Pith Hats, Cloth Caps, French and English Boots & Shoes, Ladies and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, Saddles, Bridles, Horse Rugs & Rollers, and Dog Collars.

Solar Stand and Hanging, Brackets, and Study Lamps, Chandeliers 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 Burners, Toilet Glasses, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Rattan Chairs, Canton Matting, &c.; and a complete assortment of Ship Chandlery.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 18th June, 1859.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room,	....Tls. 2.0.0	a day.
" Officers do.	.... " 1.5.0	"
" General Wards,	.... " 1.0.0	"

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company beg leave to intimate to Merchants, Shipowners, Masters of Vessels, and the Public generally, that the Amoy Dock will be opened and ready to receive Ships *on or about the 1st May prozimo.*

The Dock is 300 feet long and 60 feet broad, built entirely of Granite, on a solid foundation, and capable at Spring Tides of taking in a Vessel drawing 17 feet.

The Company will always have on hand a large Stock of Masts, Spars, Planking, Copper, Yellow Metal, Bolts, &c., &c., and they will be able to supply all requisites for the repair of Ships on the most favorable terms.

An Experienced Manager has charge of the Works, and a full Staff of efficient Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., will always be kept up.

For the Directors,
THOS. D. BOYD,
Secretary.
13au Amoy, 22nd January, 1859.

ARMFIELD'S BUTTONS FOR CHINA AND THE EAST.

STRUCK from DIES, cut expressly for these markets in great variety.

Sole appointed Agent,
JOHN W. GABRIEL.
8ju 79, Basinghall Street London.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION
COMPRISES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India,

See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department.

For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.

Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Aden*, Captain I. Bernard, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Wednesday, the 17th August, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,000 Bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Monday, the 8th August* when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Monday, the 15th August*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

Shanghai, 3d August, 1859.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on *Monday next, 8th instant*, at 5 o'clock P. M.,

2 Cargo Boats.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Shanghai, August 4th, 1859.

FOR SALE.

BY Hall & Holtz best refined Castor Oil for use of Steamers; always on hand.

tf Shanghai, 3d August, 1859.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning, and 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England	June 10	Singapore	July 16
Bombay	July 1	Hongkong	July 23
Calcutta		New York	May 27
Galle	July 6		

Mail of 27th June from London *viâ* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 7th.—Shanghai, 16th Aug. Last year it was received on 11th, per *Yang-tsze.*

Latest dates in England from China.—
Hongkong, April 24 { Received
Shanghai, „ 16 { *viâ* Marseilles, ..June 9

BIRTH.

On the 23d June, at the Isle of Wight, the Wife of E. M. de Bussche, Esq., prematurely, of a Son, stillborn.

MARRIAGE.

At Hamburg on the 21st May, G. T. Siemssen, Esq., of China, to Miss Wagner, of that city.

DEATHS.

On the 18th May, at Edinburgh, William Scott, Esq., late of Hongkong.

On the 27th May, at Green-bank, near Liverpool, aged 35, Lucretia, the Wife of Mr. William Rathbone, jun., and daughter of the late Mr. S. S. Gair.

On the 5th June, at Bishopstoke, Hants, the Hon. Lady Keppel, Wife of Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 5th Aug., 1859.		Ending 5th Aug., 1858.	
July,				
30.—	Max. 94	Min. 83	Max. 87	Min. 77
31,—	„ 95	„ 85	„ 88	„ 80
August,				
1,—	„ 94	„ 85	„ 88	„ 78
2,—	„ 85	„ 82	„ 83	„ 78
3,—	„ 89	„ 79	„ 86	„ 76
4.—	„ 90	„ 80	„ 85	„ 77
5,—	„ 89	„ 81	„ 85	„ 76

To be continued weekly.

N.B.—The thermometer used last year is nearly two degrees lower than that now in use.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

Exchange.—*On London*, 6 months' sight, Credits, 6*s.* 7*d.* per Tl.

Opium.

	Malwa		Patna	
July	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.
30	470 —	..480 —	..580 —	..580 n'l.
August,				
1	475 —	..480 —	..590 —	..585 —
2	475 —	..480 —	..588 —	..585 —
3	477 —	..480 —	..583 n'l.	..585 n'l.
4	475 —	..480 —	..585 —	..580 —
5	475 —	..483 —	..585 —	..580 —

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Aden*, Mrs. Jeffers, Revds. Tumbara, & Gerard, Messrs. J. Warren, Westly, Fierard, Crampton, Hannen, Smart, Luldaw, Bellecourt, Dalziel, and 11 Seamen H. M.'s Service.

Departed.—Per *Formosa*, Lieut. Longley, R.M.A., Count Frulschi, Messrs. J. Priestley Tate, C. Treasure Jones, E. King, C. Schultze, Edw. S. Mongan, F. Dorabjee, and M. Mahomed. Per *Yang-tsze*, Messrs. John Heard, J. Dow, J. Costerton, B. Cobb, L. Clark, and Capt. Curtois.

Per P. & O. Company's mail steamers, at Hongkong.

Arrived.—Per *Cadiz*, July 23d.—Mr. & Mrs. Hubner. Mrs. Royal and Child. Capt. Blackall, Messrs. Hubner, Jr., Rigby, Hannen, Tulerry, Robert, Gantin, Passignot, and Duval; for Shanghai,—Messrs. Bellecourt, Picquot, Crampton, and R Lindan; for Manila,—Messrs. Sandoval, Pelaeg, Santos, Gausley, and Lopy.

Departed.—Per *Pekin*, July 22d.—For Southampton,—Rev. Mr. H. Huleatt, Military Chaplain. For Marseilles,—Mr. H. Rumbold, Count Kleczkowski, First Secretary to the Legation in China, Bersoll, Secretary to the French Legation, Mr. Austin Latham, Mr. & Mrs. E. Diaz, and 3 children. For Gibraltar,—Mr. J. Quinters. For Cadiz,—Mr. C. Cuello. For Sydney *viâ* Aden,—Mr. Graham. For Singapore,—Baron de Chassiron, Chargé de Mission Extraordinaire en Chine, Mr. Martin.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—

June 20.

For Hongkong, Messrs. A. Booth, C. Bell, Salmon, Bidingfield, White, and Dr. Schetelig.

July 4.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Robinson and child, and Mr. W. Robinson.

August 4.

For Shanghai, Mrs. Hancock and child.

August 20.

For Shanghai, Mr. R. J. Ashton.
For Hongkong, Mr. Cahu.

Erratum.—Retuns of Trade, Shanghai 1858. Published in Supplement to *North-China Herald* No. 468, July 16th, 1859.

In Table III. the value of Spanish Stripes imported

should have been $388,310
instead of 42,831

the difference $345,479 is to *added* to the total value of the Trade in *British* Ships and *deducted* from Sundries.

The Synoptical Table No. IV. is correct.

CONSULAR CIRCULAR.

To British Residents *at Shanghae.*

Referring to his Circular of Saturday last, the undersigned begs to inform Her Majesty's subjects at this port, that on the evening of that day he received a visit from the Chinese chief Civil and Military Authorities; at the end of which His Excellency, the Intendant, hastened back into the city, and at daybreak yesterday sent to the undersigned some copies of a proclamation which were immediately posted in the Chinese quarters of this settlement. This proclamation of His Excellency serves to disassociate the British name from that decoying and kidnapping of Chinese which has produced the recent outbreak of popular indignation. It then points out that the proper mode of procedure against persons guilty of these crimes is to hand them over to their respective Consuls for punishment; and it closes by warning the people that if they, by their attacks on foreigners, provoke the latter to fire on them, the Intendant will not only not afford them protection but will punish them as disturbers of the peace. The undersigned shortly afterwards issued, under orders, a notification of his own to the Chinese within the limits of the British ground. This makes fully known to them that clear position of England with respect to kidnapping of, or trafficking in, human beings which British legislation and British public opinion so well enable her to take. It also notifies to them that punishment is being required, at the hands of their Authorities, for the recent attacks on several innocent Englishmen; warns them against such outrages in future; and points out the mode of procedure prescribed by the Treaties with respect to British subjects committing, or suspected of committing any criminal acts whatever.

The undersigned has now the satisfaction to state, with reference to the alarm of Saturday night of an attack on the southern portion of the foreign settlements, that that alarm was found by him, on repairing to the spot, to be quite groundless; and that he has just received a report from the Superintendent of Foreign Municipal Police to the effect that complete tranquility has since prevailed. There has, therefore, been no breach of the peace committed by Chinese in this settlement since the preventitive measures taken on the evening of Friday last.

Further, the undersigned has reason to believe that the Foreign Authorities having jurisdiction over the coolie vessel which appears to have been the original cause of the recent popular outbreak are about to take such steps as will serve to allay indignation on her score.

The above various circumstances combined inspire the undersigned with the full confidence that the danger of a calamitous interruption to our trading relations at this port has fairly passed over; and that it only remains for foreigners to abstain, for a few days, from unnecessary exposure of themselves among the Chinese of the city, and suburbs in order to effect a restoration of that security and quiet previously enjoyed at Shanghae and in its vicinity.

THOS. T. MEADOWS,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghae,
Monday, the 1st August, 1859.

The next outward mail for Europe, &c., is advertized to leave here on Wednesday morning the 17th inst. at day-light.

The London mail of 27th June is, per P. & O, Company's Table, due in Hongkong on the 9th and here on the 16th inst. In 1858 it left London on the 25th and was received here on the 11th per *Yang-tsze* and 12th per *Formosa.*

H. M. S. *Coromandel* arrived this morning with 40 of the *Chesapeake's* Marines; *Nimrod* is in port, we hear, with a company from the *Assistance.* The *Chesapeake* is coming to Woosung. This will make a strong protective party in case the Chinese should be so mad as to attack. They have had peaceable warning, but if they will come on, let them.

There are about 40 marines and 40 blue-jackets with two field pieces lodged in the Bowling Alley and Police Station, ready at a minutes call to render assistance. The U. S. S. *Mississippi* came up off the settlement and landed a party of marines a few days ago, but she withdrew them again, and removed down the river below the shipping. If there should be a collision between foreigners and the Chinese, American interests might be prejudiced by their taking a part in it. In such an event we strongly urge upon the residents to remain within their own dwellings and look after their property.

There is force sufficient for our protection and the presence of undrilled and independent volunteers would do more harm than good. We also think it would be better for private gentlemen not to make any display of arms on their person. It rather irritates than intimidates the people. The masters of ships in harbour should also be requested not to fire guns *ad libitum*, as it alarms the residents, does not intimidate the Chinese, and can do no good.

THE LATE DISTURBANCE; THE COOLIE TRAFFIC.

Our space is crowded with papers relating to the disturbance which had so alarmed the community at the date of our last issue. In our columns our readers will find the depositions taken in the inquest on Burton, the murdered ex-policeman whom Mr. Hobson and Mr. Lay were attempting to rescue when assailed by the mob on the Ma-loo; the letter of the Chamber of Commerce to the Ministers of England, France, and America, upon the present trouble, and its connection with the Coolie Trade, and the replies of the two former; the translation of an authenticated copy of the Tautai's proclamation on the attack made on Messrs. Lay and Hobson; translations, from copies furnished by Chinese correspondents, of the Tautai's proclamation explaining the tumult among the junks last Saturday night; with other notices from the same authority and the magistrate, denouncing kidnappers, but prohibiting violence on the part of the mob. We have also received, too late for publication, the English of a very sensible Consular Notification issued in Chinese by Mr. Meadows, condemning slavery in the strongest terms, as a thing prohibited by English law, but protesting against the unauthorised violence of Chinese against suspected persons, and insisting on the adequateness of the legitimate remedy, to wit, the surrender of the accused to their consuls.

The documents before us attest at the same time the seriousness of the question to which they relate, and the general activity of the authorities, native and foreign, in their efforts to check the evil ere it grow to worse, and to allay the excitement of the public mind, which, within and without, as the Chinese say, is not less bewildered than alarmed.

For, considering the ventilation it has received, there perhaps never was a case in which the anticipation of important discoveries has been so completely disappointed, or in which charges that at first were accepted as scarcely needing farther demonstration, are shewn to have been advanced on no evidence worth sending to a jury. We are not ignoring certain grave incidents not to be contradicted, but are, fixing our attention on the one allegation, believed in a week ago, and, had it been substantiated, sufficient of itself to account for all the discontent and disquiet of the multitude; *the employment of foreign agents to kidnap Chinese.* Above 150 coolies were landed from the *Gertrude* by the French authorities and handed over to the Tautai; yet not only has it not been alleged by any of these that he had been captured by foreign kidnappers, but up to the present hour, we believe, but one Chinese has been produced by his own authorities, with anything like a definite charge of the sort against any one connected with the foreign community. This person, who was not one of the *Gertrude's* coolies, declared that he had been forcibly detained at the house of M. Buissonnet, where the French Acting-Consul also resides, and on being brought there at once pointed out the Consul's servant as the crimp from whose clutches he had escaped. Farther examination shews that he had indeed been on the premises so lately as the 1st August, on which occasion he had been severely chastised for stealing some brass castors the property of another French resident. He had been brought to this latter gentleman by the brazier engaged in manufacturing for him a large number of these castors, to whom the would-be *detenu* had offered those he had purloined for sale.

Believing firmly, we repeat last Saturday, that a series of attempts at forcible abduction by some of those loafing English or American sailors and wayfarers with whom at seasons our settlement unfortunately abounds, had excited this slow-moving population to acts of retributive violence, many of us are reasonably bewildered by the assurance that throughout the fortnight or three weeks supposed to have elapsed since the kidnapping began, no Chinese has complained to a foreign Consul, a course to which by this time Chinese are well accustomed, of the violence of his national. The Taoutai does appear to have been receiving petitions on the disappearance of missing Chinese just before the row commenced; but, so far as we can learn, since the local authorities began to stir in the matter, no Chinese, except the one cited above, has come forward with a statement that on such a day, in such a place, such a person belonging to him was carried off by or through any foreign agent whatsoever.

We say we do not ignore grave incidents beyond dispute. It is beyond dispute that the *Gertrude* was lying at Woosung loading with coolies for the Havana, and that on the 23d, a number of these coolies, we believe above forty, attempting to escape were drowned; if none were shot. The appearance of their corpses in the river, which off Woosung washes the Páu-shan District, may well account for the uproar amongst its population, who are stated to have destroyed their mandarin's *yamun.* Then we have the occurrences of the 29th ult., assaults more or less outrageous upon a number of foreigners, some of them at least of unimpeachable respectability; lastly the junk-row on the nights of the 30th and 31st. All which things every Chinese we meet persists in lumping together:—the people are excited because foreigners were kidnapping Chinese for exportation; and even now that the *Gertrude's* coolies are all liberated, are still dissatisfied to find scarce any of their own fellows amongst them; all from Ningpo and elsewhere.

As we have urged above, there is nothing to prove that a single foreigner has been employed to kidnap or decoy Chinese. But it is impossible, we feel, not to connect what has occured with the Coolie Traffic as at present conducted. We speak without distinction of nationalities. Vessels under the British as well as other flags, have, we believe, loaded with coolies at Swatow, and our remarks are not less in deprecation of the proceedings there than of those at Macao, Whampoa, Amoy, Ningpo, and our own port. It is impossible, as Mr. Bruce's reply to the Chamber very properly lays down, but that danger to the foreign community should result from a system in which shipment of coolies is effected through crimps receiving so much per victim, and uncontrolled by any official supervision. We can look for nothing, while the crimp continues middle-man, but fraud and violence, a worse than press-gang invasion of the liberty of the subject; and it is our sincere hope that every foreign government having intercourse with China will be moved by its representative to the consideration of some common arrangement, by which this truly objectionable traffic may be replaced by a scheme of emigration, which shall secure the emigrant against force in the first instance, and ensure him, on his passage and at his destination, the treatment to which he is entitled. The south of China teems with industry marketable enough on such terms.

As to whether what has been already done will suffice to restore to the neighbourhood of Shanghai its former tranquillity, it is yet too soon to speak. The best thanks of the foreign community are due to M. de Bourboulon for the promptitude and good-feeling with which His Excellency has acted throughout, and for the promise which his action affords against a recurrence of the cause to which the present mischief must be primarily referred. If, as in the absence of direct evidence against foreigners some are persuaded, the discontent of the Shanghai people last week was carried beyond the limit it would ordinarily have attained, for some reason which well-informed Chinese themselves are unable to define, of course we may have much more of this. Our speculators are divided between two opinions. Some maintain that this popular effervescence was designedly increased by disaffected Chinese anxious to turn to account the news of Shingpau's terrible defeat near Fung-yang, and the yet more remarkable reverse of foreign arms before the forts of Taku.. Some suspect that the authorities themselves, ever playing a two-handed game, may just now have their own end in imbuing their own people with an idea of the danger to which free circulation of foreigners in their villages will expose them, and at the same time in impressing on the foreigner the risk he has to run in circulating amongst natives so hostile and ferocious. We are as yet without authority to vote for either opinion. We can but express, with sincere regret our own, that, whatever the immediate cause, a great change does threaten our relations with a very peaceable race. We cannot expect to see the storm just raised laid in a morning, and we take the liberty of recommending caution to those who may be inclined to test the disposition of the country people round us. The valorous would do well not to be unarmed, but those who carry arms should think twice before they use them.

We cordially concur at the same time with the Chamber of Commerce in their opinion on the unadvisability of leaving the mob's violence, whatever its pretext, unnoticed. Were the lower order of Chinese indeed to suppose themselves at liberty to lynch whomsoever they saw fit, our race course would soon be as much the boundary of our movements as was ever the factory garden of Canton.

At an examination into the cause of the death of Thomas Burton, who was murdered in the Marloo on the 29th of July, the following depositions were taken before John Markham, Esq., H. M.'s Vice-Consul:—

James Jamieson, No. 6 of the Municipal Police Force being duly sworn, stated:—Yesterday afternoon as he was marching towards the Marloo he met the Revd. Mr. Hobson who told him that an European was lying dead in the Marloo and that he had better go and help to carry him to the Police Station. He was one of six who carried him. He knew the man as having formerly belonged to the Police Force here. He had seen him about two hours before in perfect health. This occurred between the hours of ½ past 7 and 8 P.M.

Robert Davey, No. 14 of the Police Force being duly sworn, stated:—Last evening between ½ past 7 and 8 o'clock as he was marching towards the Marloo he met the Revd. M. Hobson who told him a man was lying dead in the centre of the road. He went, together with 6 other policemen, and helped to carry the body to the Police Station, he recognized the deceased as Burton who he was told formerly belonged to the Police Force.

The Revd. John Hobson, being duly sworn, stated:—Last evening soon after 7 o'clock as he was returning from a walk in company with Mr. Lay, of the Customs, on entering the Marloo from the Race course, he observed a mob of perhaps 300 or 400 people, and on asking the bystanders what they were assembled for he was told they were beating a foreigner to death. Together with Mr. Lay he went into the midst of them to expostulate with them, and if possible to save the foreigner; he was told that he had been kidnapping Chinamen and that it served him right. He argued with them as to the evil nature of the act with which they charged him, but entreated them not to take the law into their own hands, but take the man to the Police Court. Some few of the mob seemed to acquiesce, but others recommenced striking the man on the ground with heavy rough pieces of wood. On attempting to ward off the blows with their sticks, they set upon Mr. Lay and himself. He was himself struck with stones and sticks perhaps in a dozen places. Finding the mob bent on serious mischief Mr. Lay and himself ran for their lives. They ran together for the distance of about 100 yards when finding Mr. Lay out-stepping him and his own strength failing, he went into a Chinese carpenter's shop. They took him upstairs and prevented the mob outside, who demanded his life, from coming in. After remaining upstairs for some time, the Police came and cleared the road and he made his escape. After parting with Mr. Lay, he saw no more of him until he found him lying wounded at the Police Station. The body now lying at the Police Station is, as far as he can judge, the same as he saw yesterday in the Marloo.

Henry Gainer Slater, Police Constable No. 9, being duly sworn stated:—Last evening at about half past seven or thereabouts he went out for a walk,—not on duty. He called at a house belonging to a fellow police officer in Temple road close to the Marloo, he heard a cry while there, that the Chinese were killing a sailor. He ran to the place whence the cry came from. He saw two policemen off duty defending themselves from a crowd of Chinamen. They dispersed when he came. This was in Rope Walk Road. He then went back to the house which he had left when he heard the cry again; he took a stick and immediately proceeded to the spot; when he was there he saw a person in white fall, who cried out "For God sake save me I am stabbed;" these were the words as near as he can remember; when he heard this he told them to take him to the station and he would try and keep the mob back. The mob seemed divided, one half wishing to follow; one man struck him on the head with a stone; he knocked him down with his stick; when he knocked him down, a shower of stones were thrown at him; he had to run for his life, when he went to Rope Walk Road he met three other Policemen and they dispersed the mob. The man he saw fall was dressed in white, or something of a light colour, he was a short man and the same he saw afterwards at the station, wounded.

H. M.'s Vice-Consul together with Dr. Sibbald, M.D., having viewed the body of the deceased Thomas Burton lying at the Police Station, were of opinion that he died from the wounds received on the head.

The above outrage with the other grave circumstances affecting the coolie question drew from the British Chamber of Commerce the following letter to the Representatives of the Three Treaty Powers in connection with the late agitation here, and of the replies of the French and English Ministers, and in the absence of the American Minister at the Peiho, of Mr. Smith, the American Consul to whom the letter to Mr. Ward was enclosed, open.

British Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghae, *30th July*, 1859.

Sirs,—On behalf of this Chamber I have the honor of addressing you as the Representatives of The Three Treaty Powers, and as The Authorities of those Nations to whose action in times of difficulty both Foreign Residents and those Chinese who are connected with Foreign Trade, alike look with that anxiety which their common interest and wellbeing excite.

During the last few days it has been currently reported, and is very generally believed amongst the Natives, that an organised system of kidnapping and forcible carrying off of Chinese from their own homes and occupations, has of late been put into practice in this neighbourhood by certain Foreigners and their Agents; and in consequence of these reports a feeling of exasperation has arisen amongst the Chinese at this Port, where notwithstanding all the changes and complications in the relations of Foreign Powers with this Empire quiet and content have always hitherto prevailed. Such feeling, unless speedily allayed, promises to give rise to the most serious consequences, not only here, but wherever Foreigners are established.

The Chamber entertains no doubt but that in the reports now current some exaggeration prevails, but at the same time it would appear that grounds do exist for the excitement now pervading the Chinese in this Settlement and City, and their exasperation under such circumstances cannot but be considered as both natural and justifiable; and the Chamber, as largely representing British Interests, is anxious to express its abhorrence of the practices said to have been thus lately put in force, not alone on the ground of the actual cruelty and iniquity towards the victims of them, but also as concerns the utter disregard for the good name, safety, and general interests of Foreigners with which those who pursue them must be imbued.

The Chamber would therefore most respectfully urge Your Excellencies that the most rigid inquiries should be instituted into the exact nature of the circumstances which have given rise to

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reports, and would further presume to ex- the hope, that should any Foreigners, whether ing on shore or afloat, under the respective dictions of Your Excellencies be found to be icated in proceedings so deserving of con- nation, they may be visited with the utmost of the Laws applying to such offences.

: the same time, however, it would appear to ery desirable that the Chinese should learn the proper mode for obtaining redress from edings of even so culpable a nature, lies in a npt but calm investigation of the circum- res by the proper Authorities, and not in a for- assumption of the law into their own hands. have the honor to be, Your Excellencies' obedient servant,

R. C. ANTROBUS,
Chairman.

'he Honorable F. W. A. Bruce, C.B.,
Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China.

lis Excellency Monsieur de Bourboulon,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty The Emperor of The French.

lis Excellency The Honorable J. E. Ward,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of The United States of America.

Shanghaï, *le* 2 *Août*, 1859.

nsieur,—J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser tion de la lettre en date du 30 Juillet dernier, ous m'avez adressée au nom de la Chambre ommerce Britannique de cette place, con- ment avec mes honorables Collègues les ntres Plénipotentiaires de S. M. la Reine de ande Bretagne et des Etats-Unis.

'il me soit d'abord permis de déclarer, quoi- e croie en avoir à peine besoin, qu'en ce garde les pratiques dites avoir été employées, s un système organisé, par certains etrangers ırs agents pour séquestrer (kidnapping) et er de force des Chinois de leurs demeures et ars occupations, je partage et sympathise ement avec les sentimens que vous exprimez om de vos commettants, de réprobation et reur pour de tels actes, tant au point de vue piquité et de la cruauté envers ceux qui en nt été les victimes, qu'en ce qui concerne nne renommée, la sûreté, et les interêts rangers en général, pour lesquels ils dénou- nt de la part de leurs auteurs un absolu s.

second lieu, Monsieur, comme dans l'exas- on produite parmi les Chinois par les bruits dus au sujet des pratiques dont il s'agit et les déplorables événemens qui en ont été la quence, une grande part de l'odieux et de ponsabilité s'est naturellement attachée de abord, au nom et au pavillon de ma nation seul fait de la présence dans la rivière de haï d'un navire français engagé ouverte- à embarquer des émigrants chinois pour le Cuba, je demande à consigner ici les faits ts:

Un tumulte ayant éclaté dans la nuit du 23 Juillet à bord de la *Gertrude*, par suite l beaucoup de Chinois qui se trouvaient à étaients sautés à l'eau et plusieurs avaient yés, sur l'avis qui en a été donné aux tés Françaises par le consignataire lui- une enquête a été immédiatement instituée Consul de France de concert avec le Com- nt de la Corvette de S. M. I. le *Du Chayla*; e qui a prouvé qu'aucun des Coulis qui vaient encore à bord n'y avait été amené ent que de son plein gré, et dont, au s, les résultats ont été consignés dans un verbal qui se trouve tant au Consulat de qu'entre les mains de M. le Commandant *Chayla*, ou'il est loisible à toute autorité ère, comme à tout membre de la com- té étrangère revêtu d'un mandat ou d'un ire suffisant, de venir en prendre con- nce.

Dans la journée du 29, sur la simple visite membre de la communauté, se disant "Chair- de la Municipalité, venant me représenter ngers que les bruits apparemment confirmés pération dans laquelle un navire Français ngagé faisaient courir à l'etablissement er tout entier, j'ai donné à cette personne ance positive que j'allais donner l'ordre que *trude* ne reçut plus aucun couli à bord, que re fût amené sans délai dans le port, et que inois qui restaient à bord fussent soigneuse- examinés par le Consul Français en ce et avec le concours de l'Autorité se, pour constater s'ils étaient embarqués irement. Qu'immédiatement après, avoir tte visite, j'écrivis au Consul pour l'inviter ndre chez moi, mais que ce fonctionnaire allé en rivière pour les affaires concernant te précitée, ce ne fut qu' à une heure e de la soirée que je pus lui faire connaître ntentions;—que dès le lendemain matin ai au Commandant du *Du Chayla* et au de Sa Majesté Impériale, la requisition et ructions dont je joins ici des copies, et que ce jour 30, ces ordres ont reçu un com- nent d'exécution.

Le Consul de S. M. I. m'ayant fait con- dans la journée d'hier que le Taotaï et Autorités Chinoises, après être convenus visite qui devait se faire conjointement à la *Gertrude*, à l'effet de constater la libre des Chinois embarqués de s'expatrier, en dernier lieu décliné cette visite et de- ent que tous les prolétaires Chinois qui se ent encore à bord de ce navire fussent dé- s, j'ai consenti à faire encore cette concession donner pleine satisfaction au sentiment en y mettant seulement cette condition, que précédemment convenue avec les Autorités ses à l'effet d'interroger individuellement Chinois embarqués, aurait lieu, afin que la en ce qui concerne ces engagemens soit , et que le nom Français soit justifié à la la communauté des accusations calomni- ont il a été l'objet.

nt à ce qui concerne l'investigation des faits éments par la force (kidnapping) qui ont ner lieu à la récente émotion populaire, je le plus que personne qu'elle soit instituée suivie par tous les moyens légaux, et suis donner mon concours à toutes mesures qui nt être avisées pour arriver à la découverte vérité. *Je n'hésite pas à ajouter que si* sujet Français, ou soumis à la juridiction se, dans ce pays, soit résidant à terre, soit t sous le pavillon Français était convaincu participé à des actes aussi condamnables ix mentionnés plus haut, il ne dépendra noi qu'il ne soit puni avec toute la rigueur lois Françaises appliquent à de pareils ou délits.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur,
avec une considération très distinguée,
votre très humble et
très obéissant serviteur.

A. BOURBOULON,
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire de France en Chine.

ur R. Antrobus,
sident de la Chambre de Commerce Britannique de Shanghaï.

Shanghai, *4th August*, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter of July 30th from the British Chamber of Commerce referring to the reports of kidnapping current among the Chinese, and to the feelings of exasperation which these reports have produced among the hitherto peaceful population of Shanghai and its neighbourhood.

I fully concur in the opinion expressed, that the reputation and security of foreigners, and a proper consideration for the feelings of Chinese, require that a full investigation should take place into the circumstances that have led to the late out-break, and that severe punishment should be awarded to any European, who is proved to have been connected with the infamous acts complained of.

It is no less important that the investigation be proceeded with, should it result in clearing foreigners from a participation in these practices, and in disabusing the minds of the natives of the exaggerated reports circulated among them by ill disposed persons for the sake of exciting animosity and ill-will, and perhaps for the purpose of profiting by the disorder they create. I am prepared to lend any assistance in my power to render it as effectual as possible.

Without however affirming or denying the employment by Chinese crimps of European assistance in carrying off Chinese, I cannot allow this opportunity to pass of expressing most strongly the conviction I have long entertained that foreigners cannot, without exposing themselves and the foreign community in general to great risk, engage in the Coolie Trade unless the sanction of the native Authorities be obtained to it, and a properly organised plan of official inspection established. As long as the system is pursued of paying Chinese agents a certain sum per head for the Coolies shipped, their cupidity and the apathy of their government will lead to the perpetration of abuses of all kinds in obtaining men. The discredit of these acts will be imputed justly or unjustly by the people to those foreigners who are the principals in the trade; popular outbreaks will follow in which innocent persons will be the sufferers, and the good understanding with the industrious and peaceable Chinese, to which we must mainly look for an extension of intercourse with them, will give way to a general feeling of hostility and dislike generated by this traffic.

I refer you to the resolutions passed by the residents of Amoy on the 8th ultimo, in proof of the disastrous effects of these proceedings even among a population, which for many generations has been accustomed to see the poorer classes seeking subsistence in foreign countries. It is stated that kidnapping and violence take place in the streets of Amoy, as they are alleged to have taken place in those of Shanghai, and with the same dangerous consequences to the peace and security of the settlement.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

The British Chamber of Commerce,
&c. &c. &c.
Shanghai.

Consulate of the United States, of America.

Shanghai, *August 6th*, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 30th ultimo concerning a letter (open) addressed to the Hon. Mr. Ward, U. S. Minister, &c., &c.. and in reply beg to say, that I take pleasure in forwarding the same to him. As the United States Minister to China is at the seat of government, I am precluded from exercising diplomatic functions. I am exercising, however, all the power conferred upon me as the representative of my country at this port to tranquilise the public mind. I have lost no time in re-iterating to the Chinese authorities at this port the position of the Government of the United States relative to the kidnapping of Chinese Coolies, and re-assuring them that all violations of the Decree of my Government on this subject would have prompt attention upon being brought to the notice of this Consulate, and the guilty parties brought to punishment. I venture to hope, that, ere long the usual quietness will prevail.—I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

W. L. G. SMITH,
U. S. Consul.

R. C. Antrobus, Esq., *Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, China.*

Our Chinese correspondents forward us various proclamations and notices on the late disturbances. The following relates to the uproar amongst the junks on Saturday night. The copy is in manuscript and manifestly imperfect.

Wu, Acting Intendant of Circuit, &c., &c., issues the following proclamation:—

Whereas the public mind had been much alarmed at the abduction of Chinese, decoyed or forcibly carried off by certain lawless foreigners, the sudden appearance of some sampans alongside the large merchant junks on the night of the 1st inst. (30th July) excited so much suspicion on board the latter that their crews commenced shouting to to drive them away, beat gongs and discharged fire arms. On the night of the 2nd inst., the same junks again opened a fire as a measure of defence. They did this because they were in a state of uneasiness, but the consequence has been the disquiet of all classes residing outside the east and south gates. This was in total ignorance of the arrangements made by the Intendant with the Consul to have the French vessel that had been taking men on board, brought back to Shanghai, and the whole of the people who had been taken on board her discharged; also of the fact that the Consuls had been called upon to make every enquiry concerning those who had been guilty of forcible abduction and bring them to trial and punishment. It would be quite impossible to allow people of China to be carried out of port at the pleasure of any scoundrel.

The Intendant has desired Hwang K'i, to post himself outside the east and south gates with all the braves under his command, and to keep order day and night. It is further his duty to issue a proclamation. He calls on all of you, shopkeepers, and junkmen, to attend in peace to the duties of your callings, and not to be over anxious or suspicious, as it will seriously interfere with your business; neither are the trading junks to discharge fire arms on their own authority; lest the occasion should be seized by the vagabonds to raise a riot, the consequences of which would not be slight. If there be any more of this lawless abduction of people, or the like, you are authorised to bring [the culprits] to the court of the Intendant, who will deal with them to the utmost of his power (or, will inflict the severest penalty)

Another, which is authenticated, refers to the outrage on Mr. Hobson and Mr. Lay.

PROCLAMATION.

Woo, *acting Intendant of the Soochow, Sungkeang, and Taetsang, circuit issues the following proclamation:—*

Whereas I lately received intelligence, that some foreigners were engaged in decoying and kidnapping Chinese people, and putting them on board a ship for transportation to a foreign country; and I also received petitions, at different times, from the Chinese Hung chadglin, Hoolukwan, Chan yuhshoo, &c., making complaints to the same effect. While I was in the act of arranging to see the Consuls to examine into these lawless proceedings, and put a stop to them, I received a despatch from Mr. Meadows, the British Consul, informing me, that a number of Chinese had collected together in the Maloo, and beaten to death a foreigner, besides seriously injuring two British subjects. He therefore requested I would immediately examine into the affair and put a stop to such lawless proceedings. In accordance with the above ciraumstances it is my duty to issue a proclamation.

I have, therefore, now to issue this proclamation to you; the military and people for your information.

Should you see foreigners engaged in decoying and kidnapping Chinese people, to be put on board ships for transportation to a foreign country, you must immediately report the same to me, when I will write to the Consuls to investigate into the affair, and punish the offenders. You must not, however, of your own accord collect together in a body, behave in a violent manner, and maltreat foreigners.

Let all yield a reverential obedience! Do not oppose this special proclamation!

30th July, 1859.

The Taoutai is also stated to have written a circular on Monday, to every prefect and magistrate under his jurisdiction desiring them to issue notices to quiet the people. They were to tell them that certain lawless foreigners had been in league with native villains to sell and export Chinese; to desire the head-boroughs, constables, &c., to keep a good lookout, and to seize any such kidnappers that might present themselves; and to caution the people coming into Shanghai not to go alone, but in small parties, as certain lawless foreigners were hanging about the banks of the river to kidnap, &c.

A note from the same hand states that much dissatisfaction has been occasioned by the discovery that the Chinese landed from the *Gertrude* were all, or the majority of them, Ningpo men. Another authority however, affirms that there were some from various places; also that several declared their readiness to go on board again. After the tremendous excitement of the past week both foreigners and natives have been astonished to find so few Shanghai men, we believe not above half a dozen, in the large number released. We do not hear of one Pâushan man in the whole party.

A placard copied for us from the walls of a temple, and stated to be posted on others, urges Chinese Christians to give up their new profession. The English have been building places of worship some twenty years, and claiming to preach the practice of virtue and duty to one's neighbour. Why people should have forsaken time-honored Confucius for this, the writer cannot explain; yet lettered men have become Christians. The barbarians meanwhile have been opening graves and possessing themselves of people's houses by force; talking all the time of loving their neighbour as themselves. They have now been kidnapping villagers and carrying them on board ship, to the great offence of high heaven; the writer has seen this several times with his own eyes. He therefore invites all his countrymen to abandon this doctrine, &c., &c. There is a supplement in which the anger of the people as exhibited on this occasion, is connected with the wrath of heaven, and the Chinese authorities are abused, as caring for nothing but the filling of their pockets out of the taxes, while they support foreigners in keeping up appearances. The whole is a very low style of production.

Then there is a notice from Liu, the *Chi-hien*, in verse.

On the seizure of people by foreign idlers (or
 vagabonds)
I have written despatches; so that they may be
 sought for and punished.
The persons kidnapped
Have been recovered and handed over;
If there be any that have not returned home,
Their relatives are authorised to come forward
 and state this,
That I may make farther enquiry and requisition,
And prevent their remaining in durance.
But do not you, our children-people of the inner
 land,
On any account take on yourselves to commence
 strife.
This is for the special information of this city and
 district.
Let one and all tremble and obey.

The above was dated 3d August, but on the 31st July, the following had already been issued, we apprehend, on the motion of the British Consul.

PROCLAMATION.

Woo, *acting Intendant of the Soochow, Sungkeang, and Taetsang, circuit issues the following earnest, sincere, and luminous proclamation:—*

Whereas lawless foreigners, for several days past, have been decoying and kidnapping Chinese people; owing to which the mass of the people, becoming dreadfully alarmed and being at last unable to submit to such treatment, have several times collected together in crowds, and, without making the least distinction between the good and the bad, have beaten and maltreated orderly and wellbehaved foreigners; thereby showing a total disregard for the laws of the land. These people, who had suffered at the hands of these lawless foreigners, and who had come in numbers to my yamun to accuse them, ought to have patiently waited till I had communicated with the local Consuls, to request their examination into the circumstances, and their putting a stop to such lawless proceedings. It is on record that I have issued a proclamation warning Chinese subjects against the consequences of all such lawless proceedings.

I have received a despatch from Mr. Smith, the Consul of the United States of America, acquainting me, that the laws of the United States of America have always forbidden the decoying and kidnapping of people; that should he get intelligence that American citizens have been guilty of such practices, he will assuredly punish, with the full severity of the law, the consignees, the master, and sailors, of the vessel engaged in the business; but that, on their side, the Chinese people must also not rush blindly upon good and bad Americans, kill or injure them, or their families. He requested that I should at once issue a proclamation warning Chinese subjects of the punishment they would incur if they molested American citizens.

Later, accompanied by the commandant, the subprefect, and the magistrate, I paid a visit to Mr. Meadows, the British Consul, to consult with him regarding the decoying and kidnapping of Chinese subjects; when he declared, that it was distinctly laid down by the British laws that the decoying and kidnapping of Chinese subjects shall not be allowed; and that, therefore, should British subjects engage in such practices, the Chinese should at once lay a complaint before him, when he would lose no time in punishing the offenders with the full severity of the law.

I also called on M. Edan, the French Consul, whose reply was nearly to the same effect; but he added, that a Spanish merchant had chartered a French vessel for the purpose of transporting Chinese to a foreign country; and that he would, however, repair to Woosung, and order her to come to Shanghae; when he would proceed on board of her with any Chinese officers to examine one by one the Chinese on board, and ask them any questions respecting their being there.

As shown by the above, the principles laid down by the Three treaty Consuls are perfectly fair and just; therefore the decoying and kidnapping must have been done by lawless people of other nations. Such conduct is really very detestable! The Chinese people ought, however, to have waited till I could, in concert with the Consuls, have thoroughly examined into this affair, and taken the necessary measures to protect them from such lawless acts; they should not have taken upon themselves to collect together, and create disturbances; and they should not, still less, have rushed blindly upon good and bad, and thereby injured those, who were quite innocent: as for instance Mr. Lay, inspector of customs, a man who has lived many years at Shanghae, and who has, as every one knows, ever conducted himself in an honest and upright manner. Yesterday, in company with Mr. Hobson, as they were passing through the Maloo, and while at one side in the act of admonishing the people to abstain from their violence, they were attacked, beaten, and severely wounded. Such perverse conduct on your parts is showing a thorough contempt for the laws! Is this proper and respectable behavior?

Besides writing to the chief military officer, and instructing the magistrate, to issue orders to the soldiers and police, together with the local tepaou, to visit every place to search for the offenders, and to suppress all disturbances, it is my duty again to issue an explicit proclamation.

I have accordingly to issue this proclamation to the military, and people, under my jurisdiction for their full information.

Hereafter should evil disposed foreigners again decoy and kidnap Chinese people, you will call upon the neighboring people to aid you to seize them, and send them to their Consuls, begging them to examine and punish the offenders; or you will bring them to my yamun, the subprefect's, or the magistrate's that we may transmit them to their Consuls to be rigorously dealt with according to their laws. You must not, however, dare to kill or injure them; and respectable foreign merchants, people, and sailors, who are in great numbers at Shanghae, and who are continually going to and fro in the streets, you must on no account suspect and then commence to recklessly maltreat them. If you do not obey my admonitions and directions, and dare again to collect together in crowds, commence disturbances, and maltreat foreigners, you will not fail to cause the foreign military to attack, and fire upon, you. Not only, under such circumstances, will I not protect you, but I shall punish you for the crime of collecting together in crowds and creating disturbances. Let all yield a reverential obedience! Do not conduct yourselves in a disorderly manner, and thus bring upon yourselves and your families calamities! Yield obedience! A special proclamation.

31st July, 1859.

Peking Gazettes down to the 8th July have been received. They contain nothing of much interest to foreigners. The *Gazette* of the 29th June gives a memorial from Wang King-yun, the news of whose appointment to be Governor General of the Two Kwang reached Canton some time in May, representing that he has been very ailing all the spring and praying for a month's leave. Canton, occupied by foreign troops and surrounded on all sides by rebels, is perhaps not the most attractive seat of government in the empire. Pihkwei's successor, Láu Tsung-kwang, who has governed Kwang Si during the last ten years of trouble has, as we know, arrived in Canton, and taken over office as Acting Governor General The Decree appointing him has not to our knowledge been published in the *Gazette*, but we have seen a well authenticated copy of it. It was issued in Peking on the 21st May, and reached Kwei-lin on the 10th June; a fair rate of travelling. The transmission of the news from Kwei-lin to Canton took eight days.

The Emperor appears very anxious that Hwang Tsung-han should return to Peking without delay. He has already, says the Decree, appointed Tsáu —— chung to replace Láu in Kwang Si, and as some time must elapse before Wang can arrive, and there is just now foreign business of much importance to administer, Láu was to hasten down to Canton, so that Hwang might hand over everything and return to Peking without loss of time. A second Decree "enforces signal." Láu is to proceed the moment he receives it that Hwang may start at once for the capital. Hwang, it is said, has been denounced, officially and non-officially, from every quarter for a particularly peculative period of maladministration.

The *Gazettes* continue quite silent respecting the Taku affair, and, as we remarked in our first notice of them, there is reason to believe that Sangkolinsin's memorials were manufactured down here for the foreign market.

The Pei-ho.—We have news that may be relied on from the Pei-ho down to the 16th ult. The *Powhattan* was still in the Gulf, and the Russian steamer *America* had arrived on the 14th. Mr. Ward was to land in the *Toeywan*, on the 19th at Peh-tang, to proceed some distance up that river, and so on to Peking, to exchange ratifications as soon as Kweiliang should arrive. The Governor-General of Eastern Siberia (Mouravieff) was on board the *America*, and stated to be in communication with the Russian Minister at Peking, where, it was also said, the Russians had exchanged ratifications two months ago. This we doubt. There is good reason to believe that the Russian Minister had his own difficulties at Kiachta, and the *Peking Gazette* translated in our issue of 23d July No 469 shews that the Amoor concession is not so complete as it was supposed to be. We surmise that it is the latter question which has taken General Mouravieff to the Pei-ho on his way back from Japan, whither he had been to pay a non-official visit. Before our correspondent left the Gulf, one Russian gun-boat had arrived and three others were expected; what the destination of so large a force may be is beyond surmise. The Russians appeared on excellent terms with the Chinese; so did the Americans, who had been exerting themselves to obtain the release of some prisoners, supposed to be two in number. To this the Chinese would not of course consent, although they were represented to be in considerable alarm at the late collision with our forces; more disturbed apparently by our retreat *en masse* than if we had remained. They expect us with reason to return stronger and fiercer than ever. Their explanation of the "mistake," an explanation which seems not without its supporters at the mouth of the Pei-ho as well as in Hongkong, is that Mr. Bruce *would* go in at the wrong door, which, being closed and fortified *against rebels*, they did not wish to have opened; and that he would not go round to the right door which they told him was at Peh-tang.

The Chinese maps do lay down a river which falls into the sea at Peh-tang, a town or station some ten miles east of the Ta-ku river, known to us as the Pei-ho. This, the Pei-ho and the Peh-t'ang-ho are, in one good Chinese map, connected a little way inland by a cut called the Sin-ho, or new river. A very good survey, made by the French last year whilst the missions were at Peking, contains however no trace of this Sin-ho, or of the mouth of any other navigable stream, falling into the Pei-ho below Tien-tsing. The squadron were told last year of some river from twenty to thirty miles up the coast which smaller grain junks could ascend for a few miles, but the line invariably taken by the larger vessels is undoubtedly up the Pei-ho, the highway as a recent memorial of the Governor-General's called it, to the capital.

From the earlier experience of the American mission we have all along had great doubts that the *Toeywan* could enter the Peh-t'ang-ho at all. The letter we publish below tells us that Mr. Ward had had an interview with H'ang somewhere in the neighbourhood of Peh-tang, to which he and the members of his suite were conveyed in *chariots*, that is in the two-wheeled covered cars of the country.

Pei-Tang, off Tien-tsin,
July 11th. 1859.

It is just reported that one of the English vessel is under weigh and seems to be directing her course toward our anchorage. Thinking it probable she is bound for Shanghai, and comes to take our mail, we are busily employed in preparing letters, as best we can with such short notice. I proceed to give you the briefest possible outline of occurrences, that have any bearing on our hopes of visiting Peking. A few days after the battle, a couple of large junks were seen bearing down for us. When sufficiently near for convenience they let go their anchors, and a boat come off to the *Powhatan*, with a petty officer bearing a communication from the Tien-tsin Taou-tai addressed to the H. E. Mr. Ward. In this document, it was said that the Imperial commands had been received to conduct the American Minister to the Capital—and a proposition was made for an interview at Pei-Tang between Mr. Ward and the Governor-General Hăng-fuh. It was verbally settled that said interview should take place on Tuesday the 5th of the present month, and that on the day preceding a messenger should come off to inform us if all things were in readiness, and to conduct us to the appointed place. Tuesday came and went but no messenger appeared. On the next day he presented himself, bearing a communication from the Governor-General himself, begging Mr. Ward to mention another day, as it had been impossible to make the necessary arrangements. In this document, we were informed that the Emperor expected us at Peking, orders to that effect had been issued, but that nothing could be done to carry out this plan till Kweiliang and Hwa shana returned from Shanghai. The precipitate action of the English was viewed as the sole cause of the recent conflict, the tidings of which filled his soul with grief, &c. Last Friday, the 8th was the day of the grand interview.

I should mention however that early in the week we moved our anchorage a little to the northward so as to be nearer if possible to the Pei-Tang, which is likely to be hereafter a place

☞ *See Supplement.*

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(From the Colombo Observer.)

Total value in Sterling of the Imports and Exports of the Island of Ceylon, from and to each Country, in the year 1858.

Countries.	Imports therefrom. £	s	d	Exports thereto. £	s	d
United Kingdom	868,093	16	11	1,129,552	18	10
Gibraltar	..	..	..	3,140	..	..
British Possessions in India	1,446,333	9	6	739,204	2	4
British Colonies:						
The Cape of Good Hope	926	7	2	1,669	17	8
Aden	27	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	41,971	11	..	20,055	12	5
Hongkong	24,132	16	2	21,099	4	10
Australia	675,312	12	8	56,028	6	5
Foreign Countries:						
Hanseatic Towns	..	..	..	21,323	8	2
Holland	2,038	6	1	57,188	1	7
France	3,364	15	..	211,291	8	1
Trieste........	..	..	..	36,412	7	8
Suez	237,440	16	..	1,857	5	..
Arabia-Juddah	260	..	..	..	..	..
Kocsia Mooria Islands	12	..	..	..	..	..
Maldive Islands	24,507	14	10	4,313	12	2
United States ..	..	..	..	12,827	3	..
French Possessions in India	120,374	3	1	12,824	8	7
Dutch do. do.	..	..	..	2	3	..
China	93	14	..	..	15	..
Total......£	3,444,889	2	5	2,328,790	14	9
Deduct Specie and Bullion......	1,415,027	14	3	405,590	18	8
Total value of Goods £	2,029,861	8	2	1,923,199	16	1

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

237—The Two Paths. J. Ruskin.
472—Alisons History of Europe, 8th vol. & Index.
589—Supplementary Despatches of the Duke of Wellington, 2 vols.
713—Mothers of Great Men. Mrs. Ellis.
714—Memoirs of Robert Houdin, by himself.
715—Life of George Stephenson, by S. Smiles.
1857—Geoffry Hamlyn. Henry Kingsley.
1868—Margaret Percival, by the Author of Amy Herbert.
1869—Katherine Ashton, do. do.
1870—Amy Herbert.
1871—Gertrude, by the Author of Amy Herbert.
1872—The Earls Daughter, do. do.
1873—Cleve Hall, do. do.
1874—The Experience of Life, do. do.
1875—The only Daughter. G. R. Gleig.
1876—The Bastile. A. Dumas, 2 vols.
1877—Chateau Rouge. do.
1878—Out of the Depths.
1872—Romantic Tales, by the Author of John Halifax.
1880—Newton Dogvane, by F. Francis, 3 vols.
1881—Romance of the Ranks, J. Connelly, 2 vols.
1882—The Rose of Ashhurst, by the Author of Emilia Wyndham.
1883—Mathew Paxton, 3 vols.
1884—Kings Cope.
1885—The Cruelest wrong of all.
1886—A Sailor's Life. J. Gaerstaecker.
2337—Choice Notes.
2328—Curry & Rice. Capt. Atkinson.

Shanghae, 4th August, 1859.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WORKS ON SALE.
At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.
TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—
Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ... *Tls.* 2.0.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,"......... 0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA,.................... 1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*, 0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ... 0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs,.. 1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ... 0.5.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,........ 2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ... 2.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for 1.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ... 2.0.0
ENGLISH & CHINESE MEDICAL VOCABULARY, ... 0.5.0
A GUIDE to Conversation in the English and Chinese languages, .. 3.0.0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 29	Mystery	B. ship	1074	Mathews	New Zealand	June 21	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 29	Empress	B. ship	481	Malone	Fuchau	July 21	Rice	Fletcher and Co
.. 29	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	.. 25	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 31	Aden	B. str.	812	Bernard	Hongkong*	.. 25	do	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent
.. 31	Assyrian	B. ship	555	Shepherd	London	Apr 18	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 31	Chieftain	B. ship			do		Coals	Lindsay and Co
Aug 1	Stornoway	B. ship	527	Hart	do	Mar 21	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 1	Earl of Southesk	B. bark	335	Bell	do	Feb 27	Coals, &c.	Dent and Co
.. 1	Hildesheim	Han bk	344	Bey	Hongkong	July 21	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 1	Galilee	Fr. sh.	591	LeBlanc	Cardiff	Feb 28	Coals	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie
.. 1	Soledad	Sp. bk	229	Barossa	Manila	July 17	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 2	Ballarat	B. ship	712	Jones	London	Mar 16	General	Fletcher and Co
.. 2	Coromandel [H.M.	disp. bt		Butler	Kin-tang			
.. 3	Faust	Ha. sch	148	Thuren		July 27		Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 3	Nova Bella	B. ship	391	Purchase	Bangkok	.. 6	Rice, &c.	Siemssen and Co
.. 4	Boreas	Ha. bg						
.. 4	Anna	Old. bk	234	Schulken	Hongkong	July 23	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 4	Vindex	B. schr	179	Filleul				Dent and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
July 29	Zwalluw	Du. bk	300	Bloem	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Dimier, Brothers and Co
.. 29	Admiral	B. bark	412	Pie	London	Tea & Silk	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 30	Forest Queen	B. ship	839	Grisdale	Singapore	Ballast	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 30	Mary & Louisa	A. bark	497	Jones	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 31	Coromandel [H.M.	disp. bt		Butler	Kin-tang		
Aug 2	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 2	Formosa	B. str.	750	Browne	do *	Silk & Sun	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 2	Minna	A. schr	299	Smith	do	Sun., &c.	A. Howard
.. 4	Carthage	B. str.	500	McGregor	Nagasaki	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 4	Coromandel [H.M.	disp. bt		Butler	Kin-tang		
.. 4	Diana	B. ship	520	McNielage	Manila	Ballast	Wetmore, Williams and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Abdul Medjid	June 19	B. ship	399	Wilkie	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Aden	July 31	B. str.	812	Bernard	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	17 inst*
Albertine	July 10	Ha. sh.	626	Kruger	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Amazone	July 13	Ha. bk	266	Riese	Siemssen and Co		
Anna	Aug 4	Old. bk	234	Schulken	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Antagonist	May 30	B. bark	436	Turner	Johnson and Co		
Assyrian	July 31	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Ballarat	Aug 2	B. ship	712	Jones	Fletcher and Co		
Bald Eagle	July 28	A. ship		Treadwell	Russell and Co		
Bertha	July 28	Bre. bk	406	Klamp	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264				
Bomarsund	Apr 3	B. bark	597	Thomson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Boreas	Aug 4	Ha. bg.					
Castillian	May 11	B. ship	1064	Harrington	Dent and Co		
Castle	July 28	Sia. sh	280	Hazard	A. R. Tilby		
Catherine	June 6	B. ship	607	Watson	Lindsay and Co		
Challenger	July 2	B. ship	698	Killick	Lindsay and Co	London	cld 5th
Chicora	June 21	B. ship	453	Fitzgerald	Harkort and Co	Amoy	cld 4th
Chieftain	July 2	B. bark	442	Maclean	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	To-day
Chieftain	July 31	B. ship			Lindsay and Co		
Contest	July 9	A. ship	1098	Steele	Russell and Co		
Cornelia L. Bevan	July 14	A. bark	330	Pedersen	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Currituck	June 1	A. ship	598	Knowles	Wetmore, Williams an Co		
Day-spring	May 31	B. bark	378	Knowles	Dent and Co		
Diana	July 23	Ha. bk	329	Husing	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Ningpo	cld 1st
Earl of Southesk	Aug 1	B. bark	335	Bell	Dent and Co		
Easter Star	July 14	A. ship	1017	Jones	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Eastern State	July 7	B. ship	813	Kilburn	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Eastfield	June 19	B. bark	434	Copland	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Edouard & Julie	June 19	Belg. sh	526	Mennen	Lindsay and Co		
Egmont	July 19	B. ship	767	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	8th inst
Emma	June 18	B. brig	121	Douglas	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Empress	July 29	B. ship	481	Malone	Fletcher and Co		
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Evening Star	July 7	B. ship	811	Ewen	Wm. Hargreaves		
Fairy	July 16	A. bark	629	Blish	Olyphant and Co	New York	Imdt.
Falcon	July 7	B. ship	793	Maxton	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Imdt.
Fanny Kirchner	July 2	Old. bk	477	Block	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Faust	Aug 2	Ha. sch	148	Thuren	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Friendship	July 16	Sia. bk	700	Starr	A. R. Tilby		
Galilee	Aug 1	Fr. sh	591	LeBlanc	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Georgiana	July 7	B. ship	445	Jones	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Gertrude	May 3	Fr. sh.	463	Le Balle	Vaucher, Frères		
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Burkitt	Wm. Hargreaves		
Giovannina	May 24	Sar. bg	240	Oneto	Dent and Co		
Goldfinder	July 13	Sia. sh	300	Silva	A. R. Tilby		
Helena	July 3	Da. bk	260	Simons	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	cld 2d
Helvetia	July 22	Old. bk	477	Thorade	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Hesperian	July 17	A. bark	577	Blanchard	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Hildesheim	Aug 1	Han bk	344	Bey	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Horatio	July 16	A. ship	460	Palmer	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
John Brightman	July 13	B. ship	373	Ewert	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Lady Inglis	June 6	B. bark	376	Twizell	Gilman and Co		
Laetres	July 23	Ha. bk	273	Paulsen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	cld 5th
Lina	July 1	Bre. bk	426	Meyer	Siemssen and Co	Swatow	
Livingston	July 18	B. ship	535	Paynn	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Lizzie Jarvis	July 13	N.O. sh	324	Rinpar	Lindsay and Co		
Lobelia	June 7	B. ship	823	Gooding	Turner and Co		
Lord Clarendon	May 26	B. brig	273	Prance	Harkort and Co		
Louisa	Apr 2	B. schr	95	Russell	Dent and Co		
Lucky Star	June 23	Sia. bk	450	Pickrell	A. R. Tilby		
Lucy & Harriet	July 22	Rus. sh	729	Huntein	Holliday, Wise and Co		
Magdalena	July 20	B. bark	324	Kofoed	A. R. Tilby		
Main	June 14	Ha. bg.	104	Fredericksen	Siemssen and Co		
Marie	May 30	Bre. bk	334	Schwartje	Siemssen and Co		
Marie	May 19	Fr. bk.	252	Thin	Vaucher, Frères		
Mencius	July 16	B. ship	507	Williamson	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain	*Tug*	
Miranda	July 4	Pru. bg	186	Waller	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Hkong & W'poa	6th inst
Mystery	July 29	B. ship	1074	Mathews	Dent and Co		
Neville	May 3	B. ship	715	Kerr	Reiss & Co	London	Early
Nonpareil	July 18	A. ship	1431	Green	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Nova Bella	Aug 3	B. ship	391	Purchase	Siemssen and Co		
N. B. Palmer	July 4	A. ship	1396	Frisbie	Russell and Co	New York	
Ocean Queen	July 11	Sia. sh	600	Ayers	A. R. Tilby		
Palmerston	June 19	B. bark	397	Peters	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Amoy	Imdt.
Patriotess	July 21	B. bark	287	Russell	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Persia	July 1	B. ship	661	Parnall	A. R. Tilby		
Pruth	June 4	B. bark	363	Hutton	Lindsay and Co		
Quatre Bras	July 21	Du. bk	286	Bondix	Dimier, Brothers and Co		
Radnagore	June 17	B. ship	727	Manning	Russell and Co	London	
Reinhard	July 6	Bre. sh	638	Timmermann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Rémi	July 16	B. str.	322	Cowie	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Rubens	June 19	B. ship	403	Young	Dent and Co		
Sea Witch	June 6	B. bark	337	Roy	Johnson and Co		
Senator	July 2	N.O. bk	280	Slocomb	Lindsay and Co		
Shanghae	July 10	Sp. bk	264	Galdiz	F. Loureiro		
Sir Charles Napier	June 3	B. ship	1160	Scott	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Soledad	Aug 1	Sp. bk.	229	Barossa	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy & Manila	Early
Southern Belle	May 28	B. bark	541	Benson	Johnson and Co	London	Imdt.
Stornway	Aug 1	B. ship	527	Hart	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Sultan	May 23	A. ship	1134	Berry	Augustine Heard and Co	London	Early
Thetis	July 9	Du. bk	300	Visser	Harkort and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Tory	July 24	B. bark	451	Hume	A. R. Tilby		
Tung Yu	July 13	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Typhoon	June 25	Pru. bg	210	Meineke	Wm. Pustan and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Imdt.
Van der Palm	July 26	Du. bk	431	Markus	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Vindex	Aug 4	B. schr	179	Filleul	Dent and Co		
Vryhandel	July 22	Du. bk	333	Leverstein	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Wagoola	June 8	B. ship	549	Jardine	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Water Witch	June 6	B. bark	236	Hedge	Dent and Co	Hongkong	Imdt.
Wild Flower	July 3	B. bark	478	Bain	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
William	June 21	B. ship	703	Milton	Turner and Co		
Windward	May 10	A. ship	818	Smith	Russell and Co	New York	
Witch	July 8	A. bark	410	Heltman	Siemssen and Co		
Witch of the Seas	May 31	Bre. bk	391	Baxter	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
106 *Merchant Vsls.*							

* At daylight with the Mails for Europe.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—Marion, 11th April; Strathmore, 19th do.; Wynaud, 10th May; Wellington, 18th do.; Beemah, 31st do.; and Pallego, 1st June.
Deal—Choice, 10th April; and Union, 1st June.
Liverpool—Oberon, (via St. Johns), 10th April; Laughing Water, 29th do.; Friar Tuck, 3d May; Spirit of the Age, 12th do.; and Illimani, 30th May.
Cardiff—Australia, 4th June. *Swansea*—Conheath, 6th May. *Shields*—Cleveland, 12th March.
Sunderland—Chryseis, 15th March; and Hendrik Ido Ambagt, 1st June.
Plymouth—Flying Spray, 6th May. *New York*—Kate Hastings, 4th May.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Haughty (89)	H M gun-boat	3	..	38	Lieut Geo D Broad	60
Highflyer	H M sc-st cbrvt	21	..	240	Capt C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Inflexible	H M p-wl st-sl	6	..	165	G A C Brooker	378
Kestrel (69)	H M gun-boat	3	233	37	Lieut Geo D Bevan	40
Du Chayla	H I M st-frigate	..	..	..	Tricault	400
Norzagaray	H I M steamer	..	348	..	Lesphs	..
Mississippi	U S steam frigate	13	..	300	W C Nicholson	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Benentt	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS OF WAR IN THE GULF OF PE-CHE-LI AND AT KIN-TANG OR LOO-KONG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Algerine (85)	H M gun-boat	3	..	50	Lieut W Arthur	80
Assistance	H M st. t'p ship	6	..	118	Wm A J Heath	400
Banterer (79)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut John Jenkins	60
Chesapeake	H M st-frigate	..	..	..	Rear-Adml: J. Hope, C.B., Capt G O. Willes	..
Coromandel	H M dispt.-boat	5	..	50	Lieut B Butler	150
Cruiser	H M sc-st sloop	17	..	165	John Bythesea	60
Forester (87)	H M gun-boat	3	..	43	Lieut A J Innes	60
Janus (76)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut H P Knevitt	40
Magicienne	H M steamer	16	..	220	Yonge	400
Nimrod	H M dispt.-boat	6	..	..	Lieut R J Wynniatt	180
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut C J Balfour	60
Starling (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	42	Lieut J W Whitshed	60
Powhatan	U S steam-frigate	..	..	..	Commodore J. Tattnell, Geo. F Pearson	..
Toeywan (B. str.)	chd. by U S govt	..	..	..		

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

	Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850	7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851	none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852	6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853 Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
1853 bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854 Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
1854 bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855 Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1855 bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856 Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	5	13	9 & 10
1856 bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857 Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
1857 bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858 Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
1858 bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859 Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
1859 bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	—	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	Total Black	Total Green	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
1844-45,	....	....	3,800,627	6,433
1845-46,	....	....	12,459,988	15,192
1846-47,	....	....	12,494,140	15,972
1847-48,	....	....	15,711,142	21,176
1848-49,	....	....	18,303,074	18,134
1849-50,	....	....	22,363,370	15,237
1850-51,	....	....	36,722,540	17,243
1851-52,	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
1852-53,	....	....	69,431,000	28,076
1853-54,	....	....	50,343,847	58,319
1854-55,	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56,	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57,	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58,	25,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59,	....	....	39,135,939	85,970

Year ending 30th June,	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales	TO THE UNITED STATES. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
1847-48,	....	....	11,372,141	19,117	220,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
1848-49,	....	....	12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50,	....	....	13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51,	....	....	21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52,	....	....	31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53,	....	....	38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54,	....	....	29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55,	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,373	22,584,308	23,738,881	......
1855-56,	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57,	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,037
1857-58,	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
1858-59,	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July,* 1858, *to 30th June,* 1859.

Destination.	Black Tea. Lbs.	Green Tea Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Silk Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*,	10,065,658	6,911,724	16,980,382	28,395
UNITED STATES,	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,	....	....	690,734	....
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	57,087	453,513	510,600	....
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	211,661	....	211,661	} 54,935
COASTWISE,	1,533	1,252,988	1,254,521	
MANILA,	....	....	....	140
Total	....	....	39,135,939	85,970

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,

From 1st July, 1859, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
July 1	Woodville	361	London	225,462	32,000	257,462	12
.. 20	Hersilia	623	..do.	641,755	113,320	755,075	....
.. 29	Admiral	412	..do.	322,665	148,312	470,977	65

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,

From 1st July, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,

From 1st July, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
......	....	....	....	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*.

From 1st July, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
......	....	....	....	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
July 14	Aden, str.,	812	Hongkong	1,657
Aug 2	Formosa, str.,	750	..do..	1,852
......	....	....	....	....

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of some note. This change has separated us from our English friends six or eight miles. I need not describe minutely the externals of the great occasion, as you are already familiar with all these ceremonies. Suffice it to say, we passed in over the bar in the Tseyvan, where three junks awaited us, one of them fitted up in fine style for H. E. In this junk we were taken to the landing place, from which we were conveyed in springless carts through a double line of troops to the "Honoring Virtue Hall" (尚德堂) where the Governor-General and the Provincial Treasurer Wân (文) were in waiting. The troops so far as I could judge were mainly Han-jin (漢人). The best entertainment I ever saw among the Chinese was spread for us, each table, of which there were six, being loaded with about twenty-five different kinds of delicacies. The Chinese officials were very polite and *condescending*. Their conversation was mainly about the conduct and intentions of the English. It is evident to me that their victory has thoroughly frightened them. In regard to our journey to Peking, they offered no objection whatever, but reiterated the assertion that nothing could be done until the Imperial Ministers returned. At last, however, the Governor-General himself suggested that he would memorialize the Emperor on the subject, and ask permission for us to proceed on our journey immediately, promising to inform us of the result within ten days. The interview being finished we returned as we went, with the additional honor of having a hundred horsemen drawn up on the opposite bank of the river to give eclat to our departure. From these various transactions, you can judge, as well as myself, what our prospects are. I am now disposed to think that the Government did intend to receive all the Ministers at Peking—and moreover that they will yet receive us, Americans, in order to prove to the world, the sincerity of all their previous protestations. Most of the English vessels set sail this morning for Shanghai, leaving only the *Cruizer* and two gunboats, and these are now under weigh steering towards us. Whether they also are *en route* for the South or merely shifting their anchorage, we cannot at present determine.

The weather ever since our arrival here has been delightful, hardly capable of even any fancied improvement. I should not omit to mention that thrice we have received substantial presents from the shore—consisting of sheep, pigs, chickens, ducks, flour, rice, vegetables, fruits, cakes, &c., &c. For all these they absolutely refuse to take payment. The Commodore however will devise some method of returning to them the full value of every thing *presented*.

July 18th. Last evening toward sunset a mysterious looking vessel was observed in the distance bearing down upon us. Nothing about her indicated either her nationality or her occupation. Some thought her an English man-of-war, till she approached near enough to show that she carried no armament. Others believed her a Russian store-ship; a third party pronounced her an opium clipper. On she came, till we could plainly distinguish the individuals on board, but whether they were Pagan or Christian remained problematical. Passing astern of us at the distance of a bow shot, she cast anchor. A boat was immediately despatched to ascertain her character, and learn the news. Behold it was a Lamburgh barque, the *Lana* thirteen days from Shanghai. Unfortunately for us she brought neither letters nor papers, so that we are no wiser respecting Shanghai or European affairs, than on the morning we sailed from Wusung. Probably her owners expected to drive a brisk trade here while the English were in possession of the Pei-ho, but alas! their golden hopes vanished amid the smoke of June 25th. This morning, the aforesaid craft, leaves for the south, and I now avail myself of the opportunity to send you a few hasty lines. Every-thing is going on as smoothly as could be expected. Various interviews have been held with the authorities on shore, the result of which was the reception of a communication, from the Governor-General, on Thursday the 14th, stating that His Imperial Majesty permitted the American Minister to proceed to Peking, and requesting His Excellency to name the day on which he would be ready to start. Mr. Ward named the 20th, so that on Wednesday next we hope to be *en route* for the capital. Our first day's journey will be in carriages from Pei-tang to some point on the Pei-ho, a few miles below Tien-tsin. Thence we shall proceed in boats to Tsung-chan. Beyond that point there is some uncertainty about the mode of conveyance. There is likely to be a battle between the sedan and the carriage, the foreigners advocating the former, the Chinese the latter. Our party will consist of twenty foreigners and ten Chinese. It is possible that the *Pachuten* may visit Shanghai, while the Embassy is absent, but no definite decision has been reached.

The *Cruiser* and the two gun-boats, of which I spoke, are cruizing about in the gulf, surveying, &c. Their ultimate design is probably connected with future operations in this neighborhood. On Thursday the Russian steamer *Amerien* arrived from the Amoor by way of Ningpo, bringing the Governor of Eastern Siberia, General Mouravieff, also bearers of despatches for their Minister at Peking. One of the latter is a Circassian Prince of splendid physique, wearing a bear-skin hat, a profusion of moustaches and dirk-knives. The despatch-bearers expected to proceed post haste for the capital. They proceeded to the shore yesterday in the *Tseyvan*, so we have as yet no news of their reception and prospects. Other vessels of the Russian squadron are expected here in a few days. Their particular object in coming here at this time must be left to conjecture.

I must not forget to mention that on the very day the last English vessel took its departure, a Chinese official requested us to inform the English that two prisoners were seized on the night of the battle, one of whom was wounded, and to request them (the English) to send their surgeon Li-tuh (Little) to visit him. Our announcement that the French and English had all taken their departures, seemed both to surprize and alarm them. We offered to receive the two man or to send our surgeon to visit them, but after a great deal of pretended willingness but actual evasion, they refused to accede to either of our propositions. The wounded man, according to their statement is an Officer, by name Chili-Mâ-kê-shân, the other quite young, by name Kiang-shi-p'u. Such are the Chinese sounds. Perhaps the friends of these poor fellows might be able to identify them. The wound is not severe. It is the intention of the Chinese to take good care of them and return them to the English when a good opportunity offers. My own opinion is, that they wished in this way to open fresh communications with the English, in the hope of averting by diplomacy that retribution which they have every reason to expect.

But I must close. I am by no means sure that this letter will reach you, as the vessel is going to touch at one or two ports on her way down. All our party are in pretty good health and spirits. The weather has been delightfully cool for the most part. Mosquitoes and sand storms are alike unknown to our experience.

The following is taken from a letter, kindly placed at our disposal, from one of the passengers on board the P. & O. S. N. Company's Steam-ship, *Alma*, lost in the Red Sea on the 12th of June, on her passage from Aden to Suez. All who have seen those barren and unsheltered islands will feel that the writer's account of the sufferings of the party must be far short of the reality:—

ADEN, 17*th, June*, 1859.

I have now the melancholy news to tell you that the *Alma* was totally wrecked on the reef called Moorshedegerah, 4 miles east of Little Harnesch Island, and about 170 miles N.W. of this place. We left this at 6 A.M. on the 11th and were wrecked at 3 A.M. of Whitsunday 12th. I have lost every article I had with me excepting a flannel shirt, a pair of pyjamahs, and my ring, indeed the side of the Steamer I was on filled so rapidly that it was quite impossible to attempt to save anything but myself and what I was sleeping in. My cabin was in fact full of water ten minutes after she struck. All the ladies, and, with three or four exceptions among the males, the passengers behaved remarkably well, and no lives were lost in consequence. The accident arose through the grossest carelessness—for the weather was fine and clear and one part of the reef is at least 25 feet high and could easily have been seen 5 miles off, but independently of this Harnesch Islands and Jibbel Zoogur would have been a sufficient guide to warn them of the dangerous position the ship was in long before she struck. We were at least 10 miles out of our course, and the only way I can account for what occurred was that they were, likely, all asleep on deck, and must have been in that state for at least two hours before the accident. And what makes the matter worse is that had we escaped the reef we ran on, we should have got on Jibbel Zoogur for we were steering apparently right for the centre of it. Jibbel Zoogur is a very large Island about 500 feet high and only some 15 miles from Moorshedegerah. I may add that the night was remarkably clear and the different Islands most distinctly visible. After the passengers were landed we despatched one of the four boats saved to Mocha for assistance, and most fortunately after leaving that place for Aden she came across H. M. Str. *Cyclops* and the latter vessel lost no time in coming to our aid; but before she reached the reef our sufferings were most frightful from the heat and want of water. Thank God our troubles are now at end, but they were sore to bear, and I really think another day of them would have killed me. Three were struck down by the sun, to one of whom (the Purser) it proved fatal.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the very great kindness and attention one and all received on board the *Cyclops*: Captain Pullen, his officers and his crew, each tried to be kinder than the other, and placed every article they had on board at our disposal.

We are all more or less cut about the feet and hands from scrambling over the coral and the wounds are not healing very well, but this no doubt arises from causes now happily removed.

It has been telegraphed from this that the passengers were all saved and I shall of course send a telegraph from Malta. The Red Sea telegraph between Cosseir and Suez is broken, but the P. & O. message about us from this will be forwarded Overland from Cosseir. The passengers will be divided between the Bombay, Australian and Calcutta steamers, and all three of which are expected here on or before the 26th instant. The *Cyclops* arrived here last night, having left the wreck with us the previous evening, after remaining at the wreck 12 hours. Captain Pullen, whom I know, tells me he is not without hopes of saving the *Alma*. She certainly struck comparatively very lightly and I dont think there is any large hole in her. The greater part of the water now in her was taken in through the lee ports. She is now lying on her side with lee bow and port side well out of water, but with the stern and starboard side (which I was on) completely submerged.

Nothing, so far, has been saved from her, but H. M. S. *Furious* has already gone to the wreck and the *Cyclops* will follow to-morrow to render what assistance they can. The *Cyclops*, before leaving with us, landed a strong force to guard the crew and wreck against the natives from Africa and Arabia. Beyond a lot of beer and biscuit hardly any of the stores were saved and for two days we were without a drop of water.

24th June.

The *Candia* arrived from Calcutta yesterday and we leave in her this afternoon. She is of course dreadfully crowded, but after what I have gone through I shall be glad of even a soft plank to sleep upon. The *Bombay* from Bombay arrived, I think, on the 18th and took in about half of our passengers, but I was too unwell and too destitute of clothes to go in her, even if there had been room, which there was not.

THE WEATHER.

JULY.—As the last fortnight was fully up to our greatest summer heat there is an impression that it was a hot month throughout, but a reference to the register will show that the average maximum by day was only 85, being 4 degrees lower than the average of this month for 7 years, and 2 lower than in 1858. The first half was cool and agreeable ranging between 73 and 86 in the day, and 68 and 79 at night, but it steadily advanced, daily, to 95 by day and 85 by night on the 31st. During the calms that prevailed it was exceedingly sultry and oppressive. Very little rain fell, we have only marked five days; on two the showers were light.

We must resign ourselves to the infliction of six weeks more of this hot weather before the thermometer falls below 80 as may be expected about the middle of September. Thunder storms in the interim will cause a lower temperature at intervals.

Opthalmia has been very prevalent amongst foreigners as well as Chinese. It seldom lasted more than seven or eight days. Otherwise there has not been more sickness than is customary at this season, languor and depression being the principal complaint, caused by the great heat.

CARGO.—Per *Beemah*, from London to Shanghai, cleared May 31st; Calicoes, plain, 4,088,272 yds.; printed and dyed, 338,270 yds.; cords, fustians, jeans, and florentines, 1,300 yards; thread and sewing cotton, 540 lbs.; B linen, £33; carpets and rugs, £563; flannels and blanketing, £1,114; woollen and worsted hosiery, £118; long-and-short-cloths, £7,005; woollen and worsted stuffs, £18,886; beer, £90; bottled beer, £181; cordage, £400; gunpowder, £137; sail cloth, £410; wine, 759 galls.; spirits, 610 galls.; dried fruit, 3 cwt.; corks, 280 lbs.; window glass, 700 cwt.; paper, 50 lbs.; paper hangings, 400 lbs.; woollens, £490; refined sugar, 19 cwt.; tar, 10 barrels 12 half-barrels; timber, 40 loads.

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